





## STILL WARMING.

**The Knights of Labor and San Pedro.**  
The San Pedro strike is still booming. The Knights of Labor are on the warpath, and have issued circulars warning people away from that port; and from the latest reports the strike is liable to last for some time to come. The following circular was extensively distributed on the streets of Los Angeles yesterday:

**WARNING! STAY AWAY FROM SAN PEDRO!**  
We, the executive board of District Assembly No. 140, of L. C., call upon all workmen to stay away from the port of San Pedro until the strike there is decided. It was brought about by the discharge of the shipowners for being members of the Coast Seamen's Union. These discharges were caused by the combined action of the Shipowners' Association and the lumber firms of San Pedro, in resolving that all shall be free to be members of the Coast Seamen's Union, regardless of their connection with our order.

Believing such action on their part arbitrary, we presented the following concise proposition:

"If you will concede the right of our members to belong to any labor organization not in conflict with the laws of the land, our members will resume work at once."

This we claim as a right of American citizens, guaranteed to us by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Signed, W. W. WOLFE, T. VERNON, [Seal] A. F. ANDERSON, R. ADAMS, JOHN LEE.

This attempt at arbitration was summarily refused, whereupon our men unconditionally resolved to stay out until a satisfactory settlement is arrived at.

By order of the executive board of D. A. 140, K. of L.

## A SCHOONER SCUTTLED.

## A THIEF—Robber—Escapes—Dulatory Officers.

Early yesterday morning at the notorious Schooner Joint, No. 16 Aliso street, the officers had rather a peculiar experience. The place had been closed up, but the lights were left burning, and a plain view of the bar and interior could be had from the sidewalk. A thief succeeded in making his way into the place through the back way, and proceeded to go through the till. Just as he was getting down to work in good shape a deputy constable passed the door and stopped a second or two and took a good look at the thief. The thief looked as if he might be a very bad man in a hundred, and the constable, with a second look, trembled in his Oregon socks, and staggered down the street until he met a night watchman, when he told him all about what he had seen. The two crawled awhile together, slowly, and carefully walked to the joint. They stumbled against the door, and the thief made good his escape. He succeeded in getting but a few dollars.

## NOW THEY'LL FIGHT.

**El Hammond's Bondsman Will Contest Payment.**

A meeting of the sureties on the bond of El Hammond, the defaulting County Tax Collector, was held at the office of L. N. Breed, at the corner of First and Fort streets, yesterday afternoon. The committee in charge of the matter reported that they had laid their proposition before the Board of Supervisors, viz., that they were perfectly willing and ready to pay up the full amount for which their attorneys had advised them that they were liable, and that it had been rejected by the board. The bondsmen then voted to seek a writ of habeas corpus in the courts, and will contest the matter to the court of last resort. They say they are willing to pay every dollar for which they are liable, but will not pay the debts of El Hammond.

Chapman & Hendrie, Bearder & Daly and Williams & McKinley have been retained and will appear for the bondsmen.

## ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

## She Sinks Behind the San Francisco Horizon.

Mrs. Moon, the wife of the ex-San Francisco wholesale liquor man, who has had so much trouble in Los Angeles during the past few months, left for San Francisco by steamer yesterday. Mrs. Moon walked the streets of this city from early morn until late in the evening every day after the final row with her husband, and told her troubles to every one who would stop to listen to her. She seemed to have an idea that her husband had beaten her out of about \$20,000, and asked every man she met to take up her cause and force Mr. H. M. "Duddy" Chapman to pay her. When she first spoke she was talking to object to such proceedings, she became very angry and declared that the whole world was against her. She spent an hour or two every day visiting detectives and officers. Her husband is still hanging around Los Angeles.

## Society Elections.

Following are the newly elected officers of the Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.: H. P. T. Ward; King, George C. Knox; Scribe, John C. Haskell; Treasurer, L. C. Goodwin; Secretary, R. T. Mullard.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 229, Sons of St. George, held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening at Good Templars' Hall, at which the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing term: Worthy President, William M. Hunt; Worthy Vice-President, William M. Hunt; Worthy Secretary, S. P. Owsley; Worthy Treasurer, James Taylor; Worthy Messenger, T. Vaughan; Worthy Assistant Messenger, W. A. Pebody; Worthy Inside Sentinel, Charles Pegler; Worthy Outside Sentinel, Frank Reynolds.

## Departures by Steamer.

The steamer Santa Rosa sailed north yesterday with the following passengers: For San Francisco—L. P. Light, J. Shields, L. T. Good, C. A. Hedrick, wife and son, T. P. Wales, W. W. Hur, J. Inshall, D. Stein, D. Wilson, W. Clayton, J. S. Arnole, P. Belbeck, J. G. Hardy, Alice Perkins, G. Longstreet, J. D. Longstreet, W. D. Madigan, wife and daughter, B. F. Tidwell, A. M. Springer, C. C. Pfeifer, J. G. Gandy, M. N. Morton, M. E. Dianisauks, Fred Burgess, Fred W. Day, C. H. Stoltz, Mrs. C. D. McClellan, Mrs. Bonn, Thomas Edwards, Rev. John Linwood. Six steerage passengers, four for San Luis Obispo.

## Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office, December 7, 1887, p. m. for J. C. Hoy, W. D. Burrows, Juan Munoz, Herman Kiper, J. W. Graham, T. H. Reeve, Joseph, J. W. Bullock, Charles McCreary, Mrs. H. Brewster, Alfred Todhunter, Dr. J. M. Cooper, Henry M. Smith, Ben Bledsoe, John Willerton, T. J. Little, L. S. Keaton, L. C. C. Davis, Elmer, L. P. Pebody, F. W. Young, M. McDonald, C. B. Ford, J. C. Hannan, William T. Anthony, A. Wagniere, John Hallahan, Joseph Pratt, George F. Seger, J. G. Taylor.

## Pullman Passengers.

The following Pullman passengers went north yesterday: L. Green, J. B. Grinnell, Mr. Worthington, Frank Phillips, Mr. Morgan, W. C. Blaett, W. E. Hadley, Miss Ada Keller, C. A. Vincent, Mr. Sanders, J. M. Spence, G. B. Miller, Mrs. Gibbons, F. D. Buttrick, Miss Josie Snyder, F. Southworth, W. M. Scott, O. P. Posey, B. Horth, A. Nimick, George Alward, A. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Kelly, A. L. Wadsworth, J. J. Brown, Sarah C. Baldwin, Seth Richards, J. A. Thomas, Mr. Coblenz and F. M. Cox.

## Another Electric Branch.

Three miles of the new branch of the electric railroad has been nearly completed, and will be running by Christmas. This branch runs on Maple and Los Angeles streets to the end of the Harvard tract, some distance below the southern city limits.

**A Cross of Los Angeles County.**  
The Hotel Armenia at Santa Monica, which is only fifteen miles from Los Angeles, fifty minutes ride by Southern Pacific Railroad, is situated on the border of the Pacific Ocean, and is the best conducted and appointed hotel in Southern California, and as a winter resort it has no equal. The climate is one of the extremes to give our readers an idea of the comforts to be enjoyed: Warm days and nights, elevator, gas, electric lights, hot salt water baths, ladies' and gent's billiard parlors, open air baths, every room an outside room, six hundred feet of porches, also sun porches, grand garden on land side, terraces and lawn on ocean side, all public rooms overlook the great Pacific. The table and service is the feature of the place.

**WARNING! STAY AWAY FROM SAN PEDRO!**  
We, the executive board of District Assembly No. 140, of L. C., call upon all workmen to stay away from the port of San Pedro until the strike there is decided. It was brought about by the discharge of the shipowners for being members of the Coast Seamen's Union. These discharges were caused by the combined action of the Shipowners' Association and the lumber firms of San Pedro, in resolving that all shall be free to be members of the Coast Seamen's Union, regardless of their connection with our order.

Believing such action on their part arbitrary, we presented the following concise proposition:

"If you will concede the right of our members to belong to any labor organization not in conflict with the laws of the land, our members will resume work at once."

This we claim as a right of American citizens, guaranteed to us by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Signed, W. W. WOLFE, T. VERNON, [Seal] A. F. ANDERSON, R. ADAMS, JOHN LEE.

This attempt at arbitration was summarily refused, whereupon our men unconditionally resolved to stay out until a satisfactory settlement is arrived at.

By order of the executive board of D. A. 140, K. of L.

## A SCHOONER SCUTTLED.

## A THIEF—Robber—Escapes—Dulatory Officers.

Early yesterday morning at the notorious Schooner Joint, No. 16 Aliso street, the officers had rather a peculiar experience. The place had been closed up, but the lights were left burning, and a plain view of the bar and interior could be had from the sidewalk. A thief succeeded in making his way into the place through the back way, and proceeded to go through the till. Just as he was getting down to work in good shape a deputy constable passed the door and stopped a second or two and took a good look at the thief. The thief looked as if he might be a very bad man in a hundred, and the constable, with a second look, trembled in his Oregon socks, and staggered down the street until he met a night watchman, when he told him all about what he had seen. The two crawled awhile together, slowly, and carefully walked to the joint. They stumbled against the door, and the thief made good his escape. He succeeded in getting but a few dollars.

## NOW THEY'LL FIGHT.

**El Hammond's Bondsman Will Contest Payment.**

A meeting of the sureties on the bond of El Hammond, the defaulting County Tax Collector, was held at the office of L. N. Breed, at the corner of First and Fort streets, yesterday afternoon. The committee in charge of the matter reported that they had laid their proposition before the Board of Supervisors, viz., that they were perfectly willing and ready to pay up the full amount for which their attorneys had advised them that they were liable, and that it had been rejected by the board. The bondsmen then voted to seek a writ of habeas corpus in the courts, and will contest the matter to the court of last resort. They say they are willing to pay every dollar for which they are liable, but will not pay the debts of El Hammond.

Chapman & Hendrie, Bearder & Daly and Williams & McKinley have been retained and will appear for the bondsmen.

## ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

## She Sinks Behind the San Francisco Horizon.

Mrs. Moon, the wife of the ex-San Francisco wholesale liquor man, who has had so much trouble in Los Angeles during the past few months, left for San Francisco by steamer yesterday. Mrs. Moon walked the streets of this city from early morn until late in the evening every day after the final row with her husband, and told her troubles to every one who would stop to listen to her. She seemed to have an idea that her husband had beaten her out of about \$20,000, and asked every man she met to take up her cause and force Mr. H. M. "Duddy" Chapman to pay her. When she first spoke she was talking to object to such proceedings, she became very angry and declared that the whole world was against her. She spent an hour or two every day visiting detectives and officers. Her husband is still hanging around Los Angeles.

## Society Elections.

Following are the newly elected officers of the Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.: H. P. T. Ward; King, George C. Knox; Scribe, John C. Haskell; Treasurer, L. C. Goodwin; Secretary, R. T. Mullard.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 229, Sons of St. George, held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening at Good Templars' Hall, at which the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing term: Worthy President, William M. Hunt; Worthy Vice-President, William M. Hunt; Worthy Secretary, S. P. Owsley; Worthy Treasurer, James Taylor; Worthy Messenger, T. Vaughan; Worthy Assistant Messenger, W. A. Pebody; Worthy Inside Sentinel, Charles Pegler; Worthy Outside Sentinel, Frank Reynolds.

## Departures by Steamer.

The steamer Santa Rosa sailed north yesterday with the following passengers: For San Francisco—L. P. Light, J. Shields, L. T. Good, C. A. Hedrick, wife and son, T. P. Wales, W. W. Hur, J. Inshall, D. Stein, D. Wilson, W. Clayton, J. S. Arnole, P. Belbeck, J. G. Hardy, Alice Perkins, G. Longstreet, J. D. Longstreet, W. D. Madigan, wife and daughter, B. F. Tidwell, A. M. Springer, C. C. Pfeifer, J. G. Gandy, M. N. Morton, M. E. Dianisauks, Fred Burgess, Fred W. Day, C. H. Stoltz, Mrs. C. D. McClellan, Mrs. Bonn, Thomas Edwards, Rev. John Linwood. Six steerage passengers, four for San Luis Obispo.

## Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office, December 7, 1887, p. m. for J. C. Hoy, W. D. Burrows, Juan Munoz, Herman Kiper, J. W. Graham, T. H. Reeve, Joseph, J. W. Bullock, Charles McCreary, Mrs. H. Brewster, Alfred Todhunter, Dr. J. M. Cooper, Henry M. Smith, Ben Bledsoe, John Willerton, T. J. Little, L. S. Keaton, L. C. Davis, Elmer, L. P. Pebody, F. W. Young, M. McDonald, C. B. Ford, J. C. Hannan, William T. Anthony, A. Wagniere, John Hallahan, Joseph Pratt, George F. Seger, J. G. Taylor.

## Pullman Passengers.

The following Pullman passengers went north yesterday: L. Green, J. B. Grinnell, Mr. Worthington, Frank Phillips, Mr. Morgan, W. C. Blaett, W. E. Hadley, Miss Ada Keller, C. A. Vincent, Mr. Sanders, J. M. Spence, G. B. Miller, Mrs. Gibbons, F. D. Buttrick, Miss Josie Snyder, F. Southworth, W. M. Scott, O. P. Posey, B. Horth, A. Nimick, George Alward, A. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Kelly, A. L. Wadsworth, J. J. Brown, Sarah C. Baldwin, Seth Richards, J. A. Thomas, Mr. Coblenz and F. M. Cox.

## Another Electric Branch.

Three miles of the new branch of the electric railroad has been nearly completed, and will be running by Christmas. This branch runs on Maple and Los Angeles streets to the end of the Harvard tract, some distance below the southern city limits.

## Musical Instruments.

## POWELL, HASKELL &amp; CO.,

(Formerly Day's Music Store.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

## PIANOS AND ORGANS

## PIANOS.



## ORGANS.

A. D. CHASE.

DECKER BROS.

BOHMER &amp; CO.

J. &amp; C. FISCHER.

NEWMAN BROS.

REPRESENTING THE LEADING FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instruments sold on installments. Old instruments taken in exchange. Tuning and repairing a specialty. If you have a piano in your house on trial, or think of buying anywhere, be sure and get OUR PRICES before purchasing. It will pay you.

POWELL, HASKELL &amp; CO.,

No. 11 North Spring Street, Los Angeles.

## Medical.

## The World's Medicine.

## The Wonderful Sarsfield Remedies,

Have made complete cures of difficult cases of Liver and Kidney Troubles, Rectal Ulcer, Fistulas, Blood Poisoning, Hip Disease, Hereditary Blood Taint, Eczema, and Skin Diseases generally.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, or for further information, address Dr. J. S. Douglass (said to be the world's greatest authority on the subject in California); Dr. Frank Cassidy, of Petaluma; Thomas McClellan, of Michigan; W. B. Fitch, of Glendale, Placer County; Rev. J. T. Huff, of Tumwater Station, Oregon; James McMurtry, of Sacramento; Dr. J. D. Driscoll, of San Francisco; Dr. J. D. Doane, Sacramento; Mrs. Henry Goding, Mrs. Charlotte A. Gilbert, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. E. H. Harrington, all of San Francisco.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION: Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Mrs. Charles Lux, Prof. Denman, Hon. Ira G. Holt, A. D. Carroll, Oliver Hinkley, Lewis P. Sage, San Francisco; F. G. Waterhouse, L. A. Upson, Sacramento; Dr. Samuel Cassidy, Petaluma; Dr. W. A. Deane, San Francisco Chronicle.

SAFETY'S REMEDY FOR THE BLOOD!—A Specific for Maladies arising from disordered Liver, Kidneys, Constitution, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and trouble coming from Blood Impurities.

SAFETY'S PHARMACIC ULCER SALVE, for the Cure of Chronic Ulcers and Sores of every description; Boezema, Pilas, Varicose Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings and Skin Diseases generally.

SAFETY'S REMEDY for DIPHTHERIA and PNEUMONIA! A Specific for Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Mumps and Inflammation of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE, \$1 and 50c. Per Box, according to size.

SAFETY'S REMEDY for DIPHTHERIA and PNEUMONIA! A Specific for Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Mumps and Inflammation of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE, \$1 and 50c. Per Box, according to size.

Main Depot: 115 Eddy Street, San Francisco.

## Unclassified.

## E. E. CRANDALL &amp; CO.,

135 AND 135 WEST FIRST STREET.

## Mantels, Grates and House Furnishing Goods.

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

## "FAMOUS SUPERIOR RANGES,"

The only perfect working and absolutely satisfactory range on the market. Below are sales made from September 1st to November 1st, 1887, of the "FAMOUS SUPERIOR RANGE," only sixty days, which certainly speaks for itself:

A. J. STAMM, Los Angeles. E. BRADLEY, Glendale. M. J. ANDERSON, Los Angeles. M. J. BURSETT, do.

TERMS OF THE TIMES.  
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

SERVED BY CARRIERS:	
DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER WEEK.....	\$ .50
PER WEEK, POST PAID.....	.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER MONTH.....	.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER QUARTER.....	2.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER YEAR.....	2.00
WEEKLY MIRROR, PER YEAR.....	2.00

**THE TIMES** is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that covers the entire state. It is the right to publish here the telegraphic "night report" of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world, whose news has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the widest circulation. Write plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

**TIMES-MIRROR TELEPHONES.**  
Business Office.....No. 29  
Editorial Room.....No. 67  
Times-Mirror Printing House.....No. 453

ADDRESS THE **TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY**,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
N.W. cor. First and Fort Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

SHIPPED AT POSTOFFICE AS 2D-CLASS MATTER.

**The Times.**

BY THE **TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY**.  
H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.  
ALBERT MCFLANDER,  
Vice-Pres., Treas., and Business Manager.  
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger bona fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Interview with James G. Blaine on the President's message....The indictment against Kissane for forgery in New York dismissed....Wool men denounce the President's message....A report on the proposed improvement of San Pedro harbor....Europe still excited over the movement of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier....Rich gold mines being worked in Wales....Masked burglars at work near Albuquerque....St. Louis defeats Chicago at base-ball....Important banking bills to be introduced by Senator Farwell....Sailors shipped from San Francisco to San Diego.

More testimony in the Harper trial at Cincinnati....The celebration of the California and Oregon Railroad postponed....Large seizure of smuggled opium at Portland, Or.; McCord on trial at San Francisco for bribery....Opinion as to title of International Company to lands in Lower California....Large fire at Montgomery, Ala....An injunction issued against Western Union at New York....Heavy damages for libel awarded at Dublin....Events on the turf....Accident to a prominent Riverside man....An English steamer ashore on the coast of Portugal....Agents of eastern railroads in San Francisco not required to pay license tax....Message of Gov. Lee to the Virginia Legislature....Report of the Secretary of the Treasury....Opening of the General Christian conference under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance at Washington....Preparations almost completed for mounting the great Lick telescope....Escape of prisoners from the Tacoma jail....Two large failures in New York.

The Soldiers' Home—Los Angeles Wins.

Much rejoicing followed the announcement, yesterday, of the gratifying intelligence that Los Angeles county had secured the location of the branch National Soldiers' Home. The dispatch of Capt. Blanding, the Pacific Coast manager, sent from the board room east, will be found printed in another place, together with other interesting facts about the matter. The result is a great point won by the center and metropolis of the south, and Los Angeles is entitled to congratulate herself and to receive the congratulations of the country.

After visiting and inspecting all the spots offered in the wide stretch of country embraced within the terms of the law and their instructions, to wit, "the region lying west of the Rocky Mountains," the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers have decided in favor of Los Angeles county as the best spot where to locate the new branch home for which the Government has provided.

The decision of these intelligent gentlemen, who considered without prejudice, without fear, favor or affection, the advantages of the different localities wherein sites were offered, speaks volumes for this section. The charms of this sunny southland they found more enticing than the boasted attractions of the Northern Citrus Belt, and hence, after visiting that section of the State, and duly investigating what Santa Barbara and San Diego had to offer, they decided, with a wise prophetic foresight, upon Los Angeles county.

The site chosen is one that cannot be surpassed anywhere for desirability.

It is situated in the foothills of the Sierra Santa Monica, and embraces 600 acres from the Santa Monica and Wolfskill ranchos, donated by Senator John P. Jones, Col. R. S. Baker, and the owner of the adjacent tract. It lies within the frostless belt, where the tomato grows the winter through, and where every month of the year the strawberry will ripen in the sunshine.

This inviting stretch of land lies sloping gently to the south, while behind it rise the rugged yet beautiful mountains, like a protecting wall, and in front, beyond the sunny slope, are the bright and placid waters of the Pacific. The home will be near the sea, yet not immediately upon it, but its proximity will be sufficiently close to give the perfection of summer climate.

The view upon which the eyes of the veterans of the Republic will rest will be a noble one, embracing everything that enters into a perfect landscape—majestic Sierras with an occasional snow-capped peak in sight, at whose base lies eternal summer; wide-extended plains, green with growing crops or yellow with ripening ones; orchards, vineyards and pleasant alfalfa fields; the city with its spires and its elegant homes; the nestling gardens; the hillsides brilliant with wild-flowers, and

beyond all, the sea, blue and calm, beneath the skies of summer, or towering in light and playful mood when touched by the winter rains.

The soil is fertile, water supply abundant. The tract is traversed by the line of railway leading from Los Angeles, over which pass many trains to and fro daily, thus affording frequent means of communication. It also has the advantage of being near the pleasant seaside resort of Santa Monica, which place possesses as fine bathing facilities as any upon the coast, first-class hotels, and a magnificent beach.

It is a munificent gift and a superb site, and it will bring joy to the hearts of the veterans as their eyes turn with a feeling of contented restfulness upon its many charms.

But attractive though it is, when the work of development has been accomplished, which skill, taste, labor and abundant means will combine to complete, it may far surpass in beauty and desirability anything of the kind upon the continent. In its rich soil there is nothing which will not grow. Orange orchards may flourish upon it; citrus fruits of all kinds may ripen in its sun; the palm may spread its broad branches above the weary head of the ancient voter; vineyards cover its sunny slopes, purple with ripening grapes; the trembling hand that once held the sword in defense of country may pluck here the date and the banana; the ripe nuts may make music as they drop upon the earth; the silver-green leaves of the olive may shimmer in the light breeze; in the vineyards lying in the lap of the autumn sunshines may the ripened grapes be turned to luscious raisins. Lovely parks, whose grasses will never fade, may be made. Long walks may wind in and out amid the tropical trees, bordered with multitudinous flowers. Rare plants and blossoms of every kind may fill the widely extending gardens. It may be made a place where all lands and latitudes may meet on a botanical level; where musical fountains and running streams may add their charms to the landscape; where the song of birds may mingle with the fragrance of orange bloom, and on the still evening air may be borne the soft lowing of the cattle as they stand knee high amid the clover. Gently will come the pleasant sea-breeze, laden with the odors of thousands of flowers, and freeing the atmosphere from every breath of sultriness. It will become a place of great resort; thousands will visit it weekly, monthly and yearly. It will become the center of attraction for tourists when the landscape gardener shall have done his work, and when the horticulturist and the agriculturist shall have helped to combine nature and art in securing the perfection of its domain.

The location of the home at this point will be worth untold sums to Los Angeles county. It will cause land all along the frostless belt to advance in value; building and improvements in that direction will be stimulated, and that whole section will spring forward in the line of rapid progress.

Santa Monica will feel the impulse. Improvements will follow there more rapidly than ever before, and her popularity will rapidly increase.

Of all the good sites offered, none are better, and few so good as this. Our battle-scared veterans can here spend their declining days in comfort and in peace. Those who honor their fidelity and loyalty to country must be glad with and for them that their lines are at last destined to fall in such pleasant surroundings.

We commend the wisdom of the board's selection (we could not be expected to criticize it), and shall rejoice in the opportunity to record the beginning of work on the new branch home.

The Disputed Election.

Public and official sentiment seems to be tending toward the point that the true way out of the serious and embarrassing dilemma in which the city finds itself, by reason of the undoubtedly illegality of last Monday's election, is to make a case for the courts, and secure a speedy decision upon the same. Inasmuch as the City Council has unanimously decided that it wants more light before it proceeds to canvass the returns and seat the persons who, upon the face of those returns, appear to have received a plurality or a majority of the votes cast, the way would seem to be open for an appeal and decision that will solve the difficulty, either by confirming the validity of the election, despite its manifest and gross irregularity, or by deciding it null and void, declaring the offices in question vacant, and opening the way for a special election, in which they may be legally filled.

The better sentiment and the prevailing feeling in the community are that the real intent of the people, whatever it may be, should be reached; that the popular will, when legally expressed, should have sway, but that both the forms and the spirit of the law cannot be violated with impunity. The Republican Councilmen do not desire to hold on to their places without color of law, and the Republican party seeks nothing that it has not won. But their Democratic successors, in order to be entitled to the places, must first show that they have been duly elected and qualified.

In this state of the case, we think that a judicial determination of the matter is the surest way out of the dilemma, and that the Council acts wisely when it declines to assume the responsibility of seating members of whose election is surrounded with doubts so grave and serious as exist in the case in hand.

Grand Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon some thief unthatched Dr. Shorb's horse, which was standing in front of the Doctor's office on Main street, and drove off. His medical chest and several hundred dollars' worth of instruments were in the buggy. Up to a late hour last night the officers had not succeeded in capturing the thief.

Major Mitchell.

Under Sheriff Mitchell, who was thrown from his buggy Monday, was very much worse yesterday. Sheriff Kays went out to see him last night, and left Deputy Sheriff Emil Harris in charge of the office.

the travel in this direction. The East is beginning to turn its eyes upon the whole of Southern California, and rapid growth for the whole section has fairly begun.

The South is kept very busy in denying that Gen. Jackson's Macon speech does not represent the sentiment of the South. But it is mighty in keeping with the tone of a great many acknowledged southern leaders.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer ascribes the increased Republican majority in Ohio to the fact that a southern man took part in the campaign. The loyal North is now no more ready to be taught its duty to the Government by southern rebels than it was in '61, and the South will be wise if it bears this fact continuously in mind.

The South is making some advance politically. Florida has chosen a successor to fill Senator Jones's place who was simply a Confederate soldier, instead of choosing one who had done honor to the lost cause by serving as a brigadier. Probably the private soldier will show himself as capable of making laws for the government of the Nation whose life he sought to destroy as the able rebel general.

THE WOBBLER ON DECK.

ABLE EXTRACTS FROM THREE "TRIBUNE" EDITORIALS—"HERE'S RICHNESS."

OWL-LIKE WISDOM, CUNNING AND GALL.

[Los Angeles Tribune, editorial, Dec. 7.]

It was of course known to the Tribune on Monday night that there were grave doubts whether the election held on that day was legal.

CONSIDERATE.

[From the same.]

After all, it was thought by a number of legal gentlemen that there might be a way out of the difficulty; and hence we decided to be last, in our own instance, to pronounce the election a failure.

HILARIOUS—LET US "LAFF."

[From the same.]

But the present is another case entirely; and now that we all know the exact situation, let us all laugh over this miscarriage of our election labors, for it is rather a laughing matter, than anything for men to hear about.

NO JOKE "CLEARLY NO ELECTION"—ALL ONE WAY OF THINKING.

[From the same.]

The law is imperatively mandatory, and it was not obeyed in the election of Monday in this city, all lawyers and all sensible people concede that it is as though no election had been attempted to be held.

IS THERE A REMEDY?—NONE!

[From the same.]

What is to be done? Some men learned in the law and experienced in public business are convinced that nothing can be done. And yet we are not to be left without a city government.

WILL THERE BE A REMEDY?—NONE!

[From the same.]

We are inclined to adopt the opinion of the most, that there is no remedy for the embarrassments under which this city is laboring, in consequence of the oversight of the corporation clerks and of the various campaign committees in respect of the time of voting.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

But that which is the opinion, hastily formed and off-hand, of the public or of sensible people, may not be sound after all, and may, too, be corrected by the courts, upon a full hearing of the whole case.

CURSES.

[From the same.]

On reflection, it may be true, every one as strange, and not only strange but unjust, that the entire results of an orderly and fair election can be absolutely lost through a slight clerical error that did not demonstrably have any effect on the story told by the ballot-box.

SUCH IT PROBABLY IS.

[From the same.]

It appears to be the accepted opinion that a case should be made up at once, with a view to obtaining the judgment of the courts. In either of two ways that can be done, aggrieved citizens can apply to have the Council enjoined from canvassing the election returns.

THEY MIGHT 'EM WITH A MAN-

AMUSING.

[From the same.]

—or some persons, who may take the opposite view, may sue out a writ of mandamus to compel the canvassing by the Council of the returns.

A BUNSYISM—"IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

But that which is the opinion, hastily formed and off-hand, of the public or of sensible people, may not be sound after all, and may, too, be corrected by the courts, upon a full hearing of the whole case.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

BUT THAT COULD BE MANAGED—STILL IT WOULD BE INCONVENIENT.

[From the same.]

But that could be managed. It would be inconvenient to hold a series of ward elections for aldermen, but even that might be better than to continue for two years under a city legislature that has no warrant to hold on to its places without color of law.

THEY WOULD HAVE TO RESIGN IN ORDER TO MAKE A QUORUM—SEEM?

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

There would have to be several resignations to take effect at different dates in order that a quorum be maintained in the Council.

IT IS A REMEDY?—IT MIGHT, AND THEN AGAIN IT MIGHTN'T."

[From the same.]

## WASHINGTON.

Cleveland's Message Stirs a Tempest.

The Wool Men Denounce Him as Violating Party Pledges.

Secretary Fairchild's Suggestions as to the Surplus.

Senator Plumb Seeks a House in the Agricultural Department—Proposed Changes in the Banking Laws—Christians in Council.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[By the Associated Press.] The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, submitted to Congress today, says: "The total ordinary receipts of the Government during the year ending June 30, 1887, were \$371,403,000, and the total ordinary expenditures \$315,835,000. The total surplus of \$50,523,000, which was offered to the redemption of bonds' receipts for the year, shows an increase of \$8,963,000 over the year before, and the expenditures an increase of \$25,449,000."

For the present year the revenues are estimated at \$383,000,000, and expenditures at \$361,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$22,000,000, June 30, 1888. The Secretary estimates the surplus for the year 1889 at \$36,469,000.

The Secretary says the urgency of the question of surplus of revenue is so great that it should demand the attention of both legislative branches of the Government. The Secretary mentions the following ways in which the receipts and expenditures of the Government may be equalized:

First—Purchase of the interest bearing debt of the Government.

Second—Large expenditures by the Government for other purposes than purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxes of that year.

Third—Reduction of revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet needs.

All these expedients have in common the one merit of preventing derangement to business, which must follow the hoarding or locking up in the Treasury of the circulating medium of the people.

In regard to the first plan, he agrees with what the President in his message said on the same subject.

The Secretary then says: "I cannot believe that Congress will adopt the second expedient and advise an enlargement of Governmental expenditure simply to cover the money raised by taxation, while the public welfare does not otherwise call for the expenditure. Reduction of the revenue from taxation is the only fit remedy for the evils which threaten the country. This may be accomplished in various ways. One is to raise or sit down the amount of taxation. In favor of this is the fact that in a small part of the Southern States the internal tax on liquor and tobacco is thought to be oppressive, and is odious to the people. Another reason is that the public welfare that by its reduction, the expenses of its collection might be somewhat reduced. The chief cause for prejudice against this tax seems to be that there was no such tax before, and that it was imposed as a punishment upon a number of measures adopted to raise money to carry on the war, and which ought not to be continued in a time of peace. As to the expense of collecting the internal revenue, I suggest that an amendment to the Constitution and international treaties, entirely feasible, I earnestly commend this suggestion to the careful consideration of Congress."

"To do away with the whole revenue from internal taxes at present would diminish the amount that would be necessary either to levy duties on articles of importation now free, or to suspend the sinking-fund requirements, and also materially diminish other expenses of the Government. But it is not well either to abolish or reduce internal revenue taxes. It is a wise and safe course to have tobacco, which, I think, are in a very small measure necessary to the health or happiness of mankind. This tax is less burdensome, less unjust than the tax which the Government has or is about to impose on tobacco. It should not be abolished. There is left only the revenue from custom taxation to be considered. Here is where a reduction should be made, and, while reducing, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to remove abuses and inequalities of the tariff laws. Add to the free list as many articles as possible. Reduce the duties of every dutiable article to the lowest point possible. In particular, those possibilities, the present situation of mind and business must always be kept in mind. After the question of the annual surplus of revenues is disposed of, there still remains the surplus of money which is in the Treasury to be considered."

"The sums amounted December 1st to \$35,358,000, and will probably amount to about \$40,000,000 on the 30th of January next. One use which can be made of this money is to reduce taxation to the extent that the internal revenue will be less some years to come. A portion of this money could lie in banks, where it would be available for the business of the country, and I advise this course. It, however, is not the best, and I expect to be better with it. I should like to have special authority given the Secretary of the Treasury to do so."

The report shows that the circulation of standard silver dollars has increased \$16,400,000 during the last year. In regard to this the Secretary says:

"One of the most interesting facts shown by the foregoing statement is the decrease in the number of standard silver dollars owned by the Government and the use of the same money by the people in the form of silver certificates, and it is evident that the future use of silver dollars will be almost exclusively in that form. The laws should be amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates against the coinage value of bullion bought and to coin only such number of dollars as he may deem expedient hereafter. There should always be in the Treasury enough silver, besides that held against the standard, to meet any demand on the Government at once, supplied by any demand on it by the people, but all held in the Treasury in excess of that amount is absolutely unnecessary for any purpose, and is in fact a menace to silver which the people hold, and not to the United States notes and bank notes in value to such excess should be canceled."

"Besides the general and sweeping opposition to the President's recommendation, have you any further specific objections?"

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question of labor underlies this?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine.

"It is the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, ironworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as cheaply as possible, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France; but I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. The men who work in this country are a superior family from Europe, you drive your steamship from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product, and decreasing steadily the large home demand, which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge."

WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool-growing and to depend on foreign countries for the supply of wool, as we sleep and the cost that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the National Government to enforce."

"Do you think the question



## THE SEAMEN'S SIDE.

## A UNION STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT IMBROGLIO.

The Sailors Claim to Want Only Their Rights—Some Tough Allegations About the Shipowners and Their Agents.

V. Hoffmeyer, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Coast Seamen's Union, publishes in the Examiner the following on the seamen's side of the controversy:

As the Examiner is doing so much to advance the material welfare of the State, and as the present troubles between the Coast Seamen and the agents of the Ship-owners' Association threaten to ripen into something more serious, I respectfully request space in your columns for the following statement. All the facts herein mentioned can be corroborated by letters and documents now on file in our office, as well as by other incontrovertible proofs:

In the summer of 1886 the Coast Seamen's Union appointed a committee for the purpose of arranging with the ship-owners a standard of wages on the coast to be uniform throughout the State. Some few of the ship-owners declared themselves ready to make an agreement. But it was recorded on the resistance of others, and finally it was declared by the ship-owners that with regard to wages they would be guided only by the law of supply and demand.

In proof of this, the sworn testimony of Mr. Carpenter, shipping master of the Ship-owners' Association, given July 5, 1887, before Labor Commissioner Tobin is cited. Mr. Carpenter said: "We pay our wages according to supply and demand. The wages go up and down without further restriction."

The reason why the ship-owners desired the law of supply and demand to govern wages was that they expected wages to fall during the winter months, as there is usually a large surplus of sailors unemployed in this and other Pacific ports at that season.

The unusual activity in building in Southern California, and the general boom in business all over the State, have transformed this usually dull season. Whereas vessels were formerly laid up in winter for want of freight, we find that new craft are constantly being added to the existing fleet, and the demand for lumber being greater than the supply has raised the price of freights to an unusually high figure. Seven dollars and a half per 1000 feet of lumber is now being paid between Eureka and San Pedro, against \$4.50 in August, 1886, while coal freights have been advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.75 during the same period.

And while the Guide of Thursday records 360 vessels now employed in the lumber trade, on the 26th of September it is recorded only 354, while at this date last year it was recorded but 236, a gain of over 40 per cent.

The ship-owners' market mills up the coast, forewarning this heavy demand for lumber formed a syndicate last summer, pledging themselves not to undersell each other, and refusing to sell lumber below a certain fixed high rate, thus forming a pool similar to the great eastern monopoly known as the "coal trust." By this united action they did the very thing which they are now conspiring to prevent the seamen from doing; that is, joining forces to promote their common interests.

A recent press dispatch from Eureka states that the syndicate "will not further let any vessel the captain of which carries a crew through the union office or pay more than \$40 per month wages."

Frank E. Preble of this city is the secretary both of this syndicate and of the Ship-owners' Association, and Edward H. Carpenter is the shipping master of that association. Through the instrumentality of these men the Ship-owners' Association has appointed as agents at San Pedro and Eureka men who are peculiarly obnoxious to the seamen. In proof of this it is only necessary to point to the facts that Mr. Carpenter was formerly a member of the Coast Seamen's Union, and was once a member in my office on account of certain transactions, and that he himself, in the presence of several witnesses, and during the investigation before Commissioner Tobin last July, declared that while a member of the Coast Seamen's Union he was in the employ of a detective agency.

In further proof we quote from a letter dated San Pedro, November 12th, and addressed to Andrew Furseth, secretary of the Coast Seamen's Union, and which is now on file at his office in this city. The writer says: "On the morning when we went up on the train to Los Angeles, for the trial, I seated myself behind Carpenter and the United States' Deputy Marshal. They did not know me, and I overheard the whole conversation. Carpenter said that the ship-owners had employed a slogger by the name of Britton, purposely to come to San Pedro to knock sailors out. (He arrived here last night). Further, that Savage, the San Pedro agent of the Ship-owners' Association, was supposed to watch his chance, at first, opportunity, to shoot a couple of fellows, so as to scare the rest. And, said Carpenter further, 'he has shot two men already in Arizona, where he was called the 'Arizona Terror.'

The fact of Mr. Carpenter's being employed in the syndicate office at San Francisco is due in a large measure to the scarcity of available seamen throughout the whole summer and at the present time. The sailors, well knowing his record, refused to ship through his office. As soon as they arrived here and were paid off they would either pay their passage to some other port or go inland in search of some other employment. Thus we have seen the anomaly that while large fleets were arriving at San Francisco during the months of August and October, yet the vessels departing at the same time found great difficulty in obtaining sailors.

At this same time every steamer leaving San Francisco carried away on an average five sailors to seek work elsewhere. For instance, as a result of this state of affairs, the captain of the Elinor, belonging to Simpson Bros., a firm that has always treated its men well, was obliged in September to offer \$5 more than the current wages in order to secure a crew.

Overdoing It. (National City Record.)

There is no doubt that the ship-owners themselves had a feeling that the advantages they had expected from the employment of Preble and Carpenter were only imaginary.

It is reasonable to suppose that these two found that they could only remain in their positions by fomenting trouble, and, if possible, causing a general strike by the coast seamen.

This is the only possible explanation of the fact that although sailors are so scarce that it will be very difficult, with the best will of all concerned, to furnish crews for the vessels now lying in this and other ports ready to depart and waiting for seamen, yet recent

events seem to indicate a desire on the part of some one to provoke a strike.

The most extraordinary schemes have been resorted to to provoke the sailors to deeds of violence, to create a public sentiment against the union, and to gull its members into the belief that crews were actually being shipped at less than union rates.

Rotations which never took place were reported from San Pedro in dispatches which were published throughout the State. In some cases were illegally printed both in San Pedro and Eureka, when the courts had to release them again after a short hearing, no evidence whatever being produced against them.

Men were clandestinely and illegally stolen from deepwater vessels, huddled like prisoners on board of steamers or on special trains, and transferred by means of tugboats to the various vessels at Eureka and San Pedro on which they were to be shipped.

A rumor was spread that the southern ports were to be boycotted by the Ship-owners' Association, and the Board of Trade of Los Angeles and other mercantile bodies were induced to take action on this unfounded

rumor.

It rests with the ship-owners to produce a good feeling between themselves and their sailors by doing away with all middlemen. The Coast Seamen's Union has always been willing to restrain and punish any attempt at violence on the part of its members. As a proof of this it may be stated that dispatches were received from San Francisco on Thursday by the officers of the union stating that an outrage had been committed against irritated seamen on the British ship Darr, lying at that port. A telegram was immediately sent from the Coast Seamen's Union in this city to relieve the agent of the union at San Diego from his position, pending an investigation. Yesterday's train to San Diego carried the agent pro tem, and several officers from headquarters for the purpose of immediately instituting an inquiry.

In conclusion it may be well to suggest to the ship-owners that for the ship-owners to carefully match the actions of their secretary and shipping master in San Francisco, and of their agents in various ports, into whose irresponsible hands they have placed the management of such immense interests, which concern the mercantile welfare of the whole coast.

## THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

Tales with One of His Political Friends.

A New York special to the Chronicle, under date of December 5th, says:

"J. Mauchester Haynes, the Maine member of the National Republican Committee, and a particular friend of Blaine, while on his way to Washington today, was asked: 'You were quoted in an interview as saying that Blaine had no preference where the convention should be held?'

"I don't think the reporter caught my meaning exactly. Blaine has expressed no desire to have the convention in any particular place and will not do so. There is a feeling, however, among many of Mr. Blaine's friends and supporters that perhaps his interest will be better served if the convention were held in a certain locality."

"Do you mean Chicago?"

"We are not far from Chicago."

"Are the wishes of Mr. Blaine's friends likely to control the National Committee?"

"I do not think the National Committee will consider the interests of any candidate in selecting the place for our next convention. We will be governed entirely by what is best for the party in our judgment."

"Is Mr. Blaine a candidate for nomination?"

"I don't think he would decline the nomination, but he is not in a position to make a fight for it. Mr. Blaine made the contest for the nomination in 1876 and in 1880. In 1884 he was defeated again, but he was defeated at the polls. He feels that if he runs again the nomination must come to him without a struggle. I have no doubt that Blaine would feel highly complimented to receive the unanimous nomination of the Republican convention next year. It would be an expression by the party that our defeat in 1884 was due to other causes and not to Mr. Blaine. If any man can be suggested who will draw the Prohibition, Irish, Labor, Mugwump and Anti-Chinese vote, I have no doubt the convention will nominate him unanimously."

"But can such a man be found?"

"Yes, and when we should take a man who can hold a majority of these factions. The Mugwumps would oppose Blaine as they did in 1884."

"But could a man who would oppose the Mugwumps carry California?"

"Blaine has a very strong hold on the Pacific Coast States, and he could undoubtedly carry them all. There are a great many questions to be considered in connection with the Republican nomination, and I am confident that the convention will decide wisely and for the best interests of the party."

"Have you seen the published statement that Mr. Blaine was going to return by way of San Francisco next year and make a triumphant march across the continent?"

"Yes, but I don't believe it. I think Mr. Blaine will return home before June, but I have no idea that he will come back by way of San Francisco. He has said nothing about it to anyone that I know. Mr. Blaine is not a very doubtful man, and he is not fond enough of water to undertake a long sail through the Suez Canal and across the Indian Ocean and Pacific for pleasure."

"When he gets ready, he will probably come the shortest way."

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Gov. McGill of Minnesota was in this city this evening, and, speaking of national politics, said that his State was now, in his opinion, in favor of Blaine as the next Presidential candidate, with as much vigor and earnestness as ever before. The State was Republican on principle, however, and could be relied on for from 40,000 to 50,000 Republican votes.

At this same time every steamer leaving San Francisco was carried away on an average five sailors to seek work elsewhere. For instance, as a result of this state of affairs, the captain of the Elinor, belonging to Simpson Bros., a firm that has always treated its men well, was obliged in September to offer \$5 more than the current wages in order to secure a crew.

Overdoing It. (National City Record.)

There is no doubt that the ship-owners themselves had a feeling that the advantages they had expected from the employment of Preble and Carpenter were only imaginary.

It is reasonable to suppose that these two found that they could only remain in their positions by fomenting trouble, and, if possible, causing a general strike by the coast seamen.

This is the only possible explanation of the fact that although sailors are so scarce that it will be very difficult, with the best will of all concerned, to furnish crews for the vessels now lying in this and other ports ready to depart and waiting for seamen, yet recent

## BUSINESS.

## Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to San Francisco.  
New York, Dec. 7.—Money on call easy at 4 to 5 per cent; last loan 4; closed offered, 5. Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/4 to 7. Sterling exchange, dull and steady at 4 1/4 to 5 for 60-day bills; 4 1/4 to 5 for demand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The influence of the Interstate Commerce law, the Pacific railroad and telegraph systems, caused some surprise. The effect strengthened the prevailing tendency to view乐观ism throughout the market closed out but still material losses for the day.

Government bonds dull and steady on which advanced 10 to 15.

Men were clandestinely and illegally stolen from deepwater vessels, huddled like prisoners on board of steamers or on special trains, and transferred by means of tugboats to the various vessels at Eureka and San Pedro on which they were to be shipped.

A rumor was spread that the southern ports were to be boycotted by the Ship-owners' Association, and the Board of Trade of Los Angeles and other mercantile bodies were induced to take action on this unfounded

rumor.

It rests with the ship-owners to produce a good feeling between themselves and their sailors by doing away with all middlemen.

The Coast Seamen's Union has always been willing to restrain and punish any attempt at violence on the part of its members.

As a proof of this it may be stated that dispatches were received from San Francisco on Thursday by the officers of the union stating that an outrage had been committed against irritated seamen on the British ship Darr, lying at that port.

A telegram was immediately sent from the Coast Seamen's Union in this city to relieve the agent of the union at San Diego from his position, pending an investigation.

Yesterday's train to San Diego carried the agent pro tem, and several officers from headquarters for the purpose of immediately instituting an inquiry.

In conclusion it may be well to suggest to the ship-owners that for the ship-owners to carefully match the actions of their secretary and shipping master in San Francisco, and of their agents in various ports, into whose irresponsible hands they have placed the management of such immense interests, which concern the mercantile welfare of the whole coast.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—Silver bars per ounce, 100 to 105.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At San Francisco, December 5th, by Rev. R. Harcourt, Albert P. Hopkins of New York and W. Susie Clancy of Los Angeles.

Stock exchange, dull and steady at 4 1/4 to 5 for 60-day bills; 4 1/4 to 5 for demand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The influence of the Interstate Commerce law, the Pacific railroad and telegraph systems, caused some surprise. The effect strengthened the prevailing tendency to view乐观ism throughout the market closed out but still material losses for the day.

Government bonds dull and steady on which advanced 10 to 15.

Men were clandestinely and illegally stolen from deepwater vessels, huddled like prisoners on board of steamers or on special trains, and transferred by means of tugboats to the various vessels at Eureka and San Pedro on which they were to be shipped.

A rumor was spread that the southern ports were to be boycotted by the Ship-owners' Association, and the Board of Trade of Los Angeles and other mercantile bodies were induced to take action on this unfounded

rumor.

It rests with the ship-owners to produce a good feeling between themselves and their sailors by doing away with all middlemen.

The Coast Seamen's Union has always been willing to restrain and punish any attempt at violence on the part of its members.

As a proof of this it may be stated that dispatches were received from San Francisco on Thursday by the officers of the union stating that an outrage had been committed against irritated seamen on the British ship Darr, lying at that port.

A telegram was immediately sent from the Coast Seamen's Union in this city to relieve the agent of the union at San Diego from his position, pending an investigation.

Yesterday's train to San Diego carried the agent pro tem, and several officers from headquarters for the purpose of immediately instituting an inquiry.

In conclusion it may be well to suggest to the ship-owners that for the ship-owners to carefully match the actions of their secretary and shipping master in San Francisco, and of their agents in various ports, into whose irresponsible hands they have placed the management of such immense interests, which concern the mercantile welfare of the whole coast.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—Silver bars per ounce, 100 to 105.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At San Francisco, December 5th, by Rev. R. Harcourt, Albert P. Hopkins of New York and W. Susie Clancy of Los Angeles.

Stock exchange, dull and steady at 4 1/4 to 5 for 60-day bills; 4 1/4 to 5 for demand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The influence of the Interstate Commerce law, the Pacific railroad and telegraph systems, caused some surprise. The effect strengthened the prevailing tendency to view乐观ism throughout the market closed out but still material losses for the day.

Government bonds dull and steady on which advanced 10 to 15.

Men were clandestinely and illegally stolen from deepwater vessels, huddled like prisoners on board of steamers or on special trains, and transferred by means of tugboats to the various vessels at Eureka and San Pedro on which they were to be shipped.

A rumor was spread that the southern ports were to be boycotted by the Ship-owners' Association, and the Board of Trade of Los Angeles and other mercantile bodies were induced to take action on this unfounded

rumor.

It rests with the ship-owners to produce a good feeling between themselves and their sailors by doing away with all middlemen.

The Coast Seamen's Union has always been willing to restrain and punish any attempt at violence on the part of its members.

As a proof of this it may be stated that dispatches were received from San Francisco on Thursday by the officers of the union stating that an outrage had been committed against irritated seamen on the British ship Darr, lying at that port.

A telegram was immediately sent from the Coast Seamen's Union in this city to relieve the agent of the union at San Diego from his position, pending an investigation.

Yesterday's train to San Diego carried the agent pro tem, and several officers from headquarters for the purpose of immediately instituting an inquiry.

In conclusion it may be well to suggest to the ship-owners that for the ship-owners to carefully match the actions of their secretary and shipping master in San Francisco, and of their agents in various ports, into whose irresponsible hands they have placed the management of such immense interests, which concern the mercantile welfare of the whole coast.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—Silver bars per ounce, 100 to 105.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At San Francisco, December 5th, by Rev. R. Harcourt, Albert P. Hopkins of New York and W. Susie Clancy of Los Angeles.

Stock exchange, dull and steady at 4 1/4 to 5 for 60-day bills; 4 1/4 to 5 for demand.

NEW YORK, Dec.

